

# The Times-Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

Business Office, - 816 E. Main Street.

## TELEPHONES.

Business Office.....540  
Editorial Department.....630  
Circulation Department.....68

Washington Bureau.....501 14th St. N. W.  
Manchester Bureau.....1102 Hull St.  
Petersburg Bureau.....44 N. Sycamore St.

BY MAIL. One Six Three One  
POSTAGE PAID. Year. Mos. Mo. Mo.  
Daily, with Sun.....\$6.00 \$3.00 \$1.50  
Daily, without Sun.....2.00 1.00 .50  
Sun. edition only.....2.00 1.00 .50  
Weekly (Wed.).....1.00 .50 .25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in—

Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester and Petersburg.	ONE WEEK.	ONE YEAR Payable In Advance.
Daily, with Sun.....	14 cents.	\$6.50
Daily, without Sun.....	10 cents.	\$4.50
Sunday only.....	5 cents.	\$2.50

Entered January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1906.

What evangelic religion is, is told in two words, Faith and Charity, or belief and practice. Nay, our whole practical duty in religion is contained in charity, or the love of God and our neighbor.—MILTON.

## Bugaboos Brushed Away.

In yesterday's issue, we pointed out that any law enacted by the General Assembly making school attendance compulsory would be restricted in its scope to the following provisions, of the new Constitution:

"The General Assembly may, in its discretion, provide for the compulsory education of children between the ages of eight and twelve years, except such as are weak in body or mind, or can read and write, or are excused for cause by the district school trustees."

The law would apply only to children between the ages of eight and twelve, and from estimates which we have been at pains to make, with the aid of Secretary Brent, of the State Board of Education, the number of such children is about one-third of the school population. The school population embracing those between the ages of seven and twelve is 578,292, one-third of which sum is 192,764. It is perfectly safe to say, therefore, that a compulsory law would not apply, under the Constitution, to more than 200,000 children, and the great bulk of these are either in the public or private schools, or can read and write.

Where is the danger of overwhelming the schools? All such talk is absurd. After making investigation we are morally sure that the operation of a compulsory attendance law in this State would not require any appreciable increase in the number of schools or teachers, for, as we have said, the great bulk of children between the ages of eight and twelve are already attending school.

That being the case, why should we have a compulsory law? For the benefit of the few whose parents are too selfish or too indifferent to send their children to school, and for the benefit of waifs who have no parents.

A word in conclusion about the negroes. Gentlemen say that a compulsory attendance law would force a horde of negro children into the public schools. We have shown that only children between the ages of eight and twelve would be affected. We ask all objectors whether it is for the public welfare that negro children between those ages be trained in a good school, or left to run wild without such training. There should be no two opinions on that point, but if it is not good policy, the Constitution gives ample protection. The school trustees of every district would have full power and discretion to "excuse" any and every negro child from the operation of the law.

And so the other bugaboo vanishes into thin air.

## Educating the Negro.

In reply to a suggestion by a correspondent of the Richmond News Leader that the United States government should educate the negro, the Danville Register says that there are so many reasons why this should not be done, that it would be impossible to bring them all together in one brief article. "One sufficient reason," remarks the Register, "is that the proposition would involve class legislation; that if the negroes are to live in this country like the other people, they must not be distinguished from other people by special enactments." Our contemporary further observes that there has been too great a tendency already to do this, developing in the negro a proposition to look to the Federal government for everything, and that this has tended at the same time to prevent growth of State pride in the negro race.

This is but too apparent. The negro has been codded as the "ward of the nation" until, in many cases, he has come to consider himself only a citizen of the United States and to look to the Federal government for his promotion and for the redress of all his grievances. It has done the negro harm and has made the negro problem so much worse in the South. The sooner the negro is made to understand that the Federal government is no respecter of persons, and that, if he rises, it must be by his own endeavor and not by any favoritism of government, the better it will be for him.

In concluding its very sensible article on this subject, the Register says: "The proposals made in this and in other States occasionally to distinguish between the races in the distribution of

school funds are mischievous in their tendencies. If adopted anywhere, they would result in much more harm than good. It is a part of the 'white man's burden' to contribute to the education of the negro. We had better do it as we have been doing it than to shift it so as to bestow a false impression. We would not get rid of it by carrying on the work through the Federal government. It would only lead to confusion and would almost certainly be productive of great harm. It would complicate the race question, instead of helping to settle it."

That is the patriotic view to take, but there is another view to which we invite the special attention of members of the General Assembly. So long as Virginia does her duty in educating the negro the North will not meddle, and we will educate the negro in our own way and make him feel his obligation to his State as white citizens feel it. But if we neglect this duty, if we serve notice that the negro will be thrown upon his own resource, and that the children of the negro race must be educated by the tax-payers of the negro race—as sure as fate, the Northern people will raise money and send their teachers down here to take charge of the negro schools. The negro race is going to have a fair chance to elevate itself, and if Virginia does not provide schools for the negro children within her borders, the Northern people will do it and teach the negroes from their point of view. The negro is going to be taught. The question is, whether his education shall be under Southern or Northern supervision.

## Chastisement Postponed.

European interest in the Franco-Venezuela clash is steadily waning. The affair has now lost all complexion of a crisis, and the opinion prevails in well-informed quarters that its adjustment is likely to be held over indefinitely. An official of the French Foreign Office is quoted as saying that France expects to choose her own time for action, and has no idea whatever of stepping into the wasp's nest which the wily Castro is only too ready to prepare for her.

France is determined, however, asserts this official, to obtain the fullest satisfaction for past affronts from Venezuela. M. Taigny would shortly have been withdrawn from Caracas. It appears, had Castro's attitude towards him been such as to make this possible; but the persistent snubbing of the French chargé d'affaires culminating in his ejection from La Guayra is regarded by the Paris government as an act of war, for which, in its own good time, it will seek the fullest reparation.

No doubt France's complications in Morocco make the present a peculiarly unsuitable moment for the chastisement of Castro. There will be plenty of time for that later. She has the satisfaction of knowing now, however, that her hands are to be left perfectly free. Interference from this country is scarcely to be expected. It is commonly accepted as fact that both Great Britain and Italy, two of the governments who receive a proportion of Venezuelan receipts in liquidation of indebtedness, will view and primitive mission with complacency. And now comes the word that Germany, the third of the creditor nations, is also indisposed to throw any objections in the way of France's projected plans.

How the French government means finally to proceed is another matter, however. Little light has been forthcoming on that point as yet. Large quantities of ammunition have been ordered to Fort de France, Martinique and a French squadron is now cruising in Venezuelan waters. The Foreign Office emphatically declares, meanwhile, that no blockade is designed. This is easy to believe. An effective blockade of Venezuela is geographically impossible, and would, besides, possibly place France in a delicate position in regard to the checked revenues of the creditor nations. A mere naval demonstration would probably have no results whatever.

This seems to imply that France's chastisement will have to take the form of actual invasion. If this is the case, it is not surprising that she is in a hurry to set about it.

## A Notable Lecture.

The Richmond Education Association announces a lecture at Y. M. C. A. hall on the evening of February 3rd by Mr. Theodore Marburg, of Baltimore. The title of Mr. Marburg's lecture is "State Interference," and he will deal with questions political, economical, educational and commercial.

Mr. Marburg is a political economist, and holds the degree of honorary A. M. of Johns Hopkins University. He is a man of affairs, being connected with some of Baltimore's most prominent financial institutions, and he has written a number of papers on financial, commercial, scientific and sociological questions. He is a man of independent means, a highly educated gentleman, a public spirited citizen, and has done much valuable service for charity, education and scientific betterment. He is at present president of the Municipal Art Association of Baltimore, which has for its aim the securing of wider streets, new parks and appropriate monuments. Mr. Marburg has taken a special interest in all these and related questions, and does his work in the true spirit of philanthropy. He comes to Richmond not as a paid lecturer, but in the hope of aiding us in the work of education and civic improvement, and all citizens who feel an interest in the subject will be amply repaid by attending Mr. Marburg's lecture. The Richmond Education Association is to be congratulated upon having secured his services.

## Be Careful, Gentlemen.

The Roanoke Evening World and the Fredericksburg Daily Star oppose the effort making in the Legislature to adopt a resolution having in view the repeal of the constitutional provision requiring the payment of poll tax as a pre-requisite to voting. The World says that to adopt this resolution would be to pandor to Republican clamor.

Undoubtedly so. The Republicans want the measure repealed because it would increase the number of negro voters. The operation of the understanding clause

of the new Constitution has now expired by limitation, and hereafter any person having qualifications of age and residence will be entitled to register provided:

"First. That he has personally paid to the proper office all State poll taxes assessed or assessable against him, under the three years next preceding that in which he offers to register; or, if he comes of age at such time that no poll tax shall have been assessable against him for the year preceding the year in which he offers to register, has paid one dollar and fifty cents, in satisfaction of the first year's poll tax assessable against him; and,

"Second. That, unless physically unable, he make application to register in his own handwriting, without aid, suggestion, or memorandum, in the presence of the registration officers, stating therein his name, age, date and place of birth, residence and occupation at the time, and for the past two years next preceding, and whether he has previously voted, and, if so, the State, county, and precinct in which he voted last."

There is no discrimination as to race. The negro is on the same footing with whites and the negroes now attaining their majority are in most cases able to read and write. If we abolish the poll tax provision, the bars will be let down and it will not be many years before we shall have the "negro problem" upon us again. It would be nothing short of recklessness for the whites of Virginia to follow this lead of a Republican member of the Legislature and remove practically the only bar to negro registration and voting. It is amazing to us that any Democrat should fail to see the danger of making the proposed change.

## Colonel Mann Not a Confederate.

The Times-Dispatch was in error in saying that Colonel William D. Mann, editor of Town Topics, was a Confederate. We were led into error by the fact that Colonel Mann moved to Alabama immediately after the war and became proprietor of the Mobile Register. He was Democratic candidate for Congress from the Mobile district in the reconstruction period, and was elected by a large majority, but was not seated. He lived in that community for years, and, being a Democrat, we received the impression that he was a Confederate. In point of fact, he was an officer in the United States army during the war between the States. He was born in Sandusky, Ohio, and entered the Federal service soon after the war broke out as captain of the First Michigan Cavalry. He organized the First Mounted Rifles, afterwards the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, and was commissioned colonel in 1862. We are gratified to know that our impression was erroneous, and that the Colonel was not an officer of the Confederate army. Our regret is that his association with Southerners after the war did not teach him better morals and manners.

## Major J. H. Lacy.

A most striking and picturesque figure was removed from the scene of Virginia society in the death of Major James Horace Lacy, who died yesterday evening in Fredericksburg.

To rare intellectual gifts, highly cultured by a liberal education and extensive reading, he added the charm of a gracious and delightful personal manner, and with almost unequalled powers as a conversationalist he possessed those of an orator of uncommon ability. He was a typical representative of the now quite extinct class of Southern planters, whose pride of ownership of plantations and negroes was always solemnized by a sense of duty and responsibility to his bondmen and fellow mortals.

He lived for years at Chatham in almost baronial style, but never forgot the simplicity of manner which always bespoke the Virginia gentleman, who was native to the manner born and to whom hospitality was an inborn instinct. To such men patriotism was an essential quality, and to them the idea of debasing their duty to their State to corrupt or selfish ends was unknown, and to them modern graft was impossible.

The conditions that produced these men are completely changed by a radical revolution at once sweeping and ruthless. But the fact that they existed among us will leave an impression which must serve to stimulate to higher purposes in public and private life those who have seen the men who represented Virginia in her halcyon days.

## Roosevelt and a Third Term.

The recent intimation of Mr. Jacob Riff that President Roosevelt might accept a third term recalls the announcement which Mr. Roosevelt made in November, 1904. He said:

"I am deeply sensible of the honor done me by the American people in thus expressing their confidence in what I have done and what I have tried to do. I appreciate to the full the solemn responsibility this confidence imposes on me, and I shall do all that in my power lies not to forfeit it."

"On the 4th of March next I shall have served three and a half years, and this three and a half years constitute my first term. The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

There is no equivocation here. The President made a plain, straightforward statement, and being a frank man, he undoubtedly meant precisely what he said. But circumstances alter cases, and if there should be anything like a unanimous call upon Mr. Roosevelt to accept another term, he would hardly consider himself bound to decline, for the reason that he had made the statement above quoted under different circumstances. As

for the "unwritten law" on the subject of a third term, that is an affair of the people. The people made it, and the people may "repeal" it whenever they like. There is nothing binding in it. There is nothing in the written law of the land to prevent a man from holding a third term, and if the people want Mr. Roosevelt for a third term, no "unwritten law" will prevent them from making another call upon him.

At the present time we see no reason for supposing such call will be made upon Mr. Roosevelt, but if the people want him they will have him in spite of his protest and in spite of the "unwritten law." And there is little doubt that Theodore Roosevelt would be delighted if such a popular wave should overwhelm him.

## Jacob At Jabbock.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.) "And He said, Thy name shall be called no more Jacob, but Israel: For as a prince hast thou power with God and men, and hast prevailed. And Jacob asked Him, and said, Tell me, I pray Thee, Thy name. And He said, Wherefore is it that thou dost ask after my name? And He blessed him there."—Gen. xxxii, 28, 29.

Twenty years before Jacob had been guilty of a deliberate sin. He had grossly deceived his old blind father and overreached his twin brother. Never during all those long years had he seen the man whom he had so cruelly wronged. But now, on the point of returning home, news is brought which made a meeting inevitable. Jacob prepared himself for the worst. He sent his family across the brook Jabbock, while he was left alone in the still, dark night.

It was a moment when a crisis was felt to be at hand. All had been done that foresight could devise, and the hour of action being past, the instant of reaction had come. The soul was left passive and helpless, gazing face to face upon the approaching and fateful future. It is in moments like these that there comes a strange and nameless dread, a humble feeling of insecurity, which forces us to grope into the yawning abyss for something stronger than flesh and blood upon which to lean.

In that dread hour Jacob felt as never before the dark deceit and mystery of existence. This was not the first time that Jacob's soul had found itself face to face with God. Twenty years before, when feeling from his home, he had seen in a vision a ladder reared against the sky, and angels ascending and descending upon it. Fresh from his sin God had met him in tenderness and forgiveness. Jacob then bound himself to serve his father's God, and vowed to consecrate his heart and life to Jehovah.

But that was in the long ago, and now after all these years God met him visibly again, but oh! how different. It was no longer God, the Forgiver, the Protector, the God of Love that met Jacob, but God the Awful, the Unnamable, at whose touch the mortal shrinks and shivers up. We would naturally expect first the storm-struggle of the soul and then the vision of peace. But it was exactly the reverse.

And this is proved true by our own experience. The awful feelings about life and God are not those which characterize our earliest years. Joy attends us in our childhood, and even sin is not that crushing thing in youth which it becomes in later life. It is, as life matures, that the weight of life and its burden and mystery are felt and oppress us.

The end and aim of Jacob's struggle was to know the name of God. This desire seems strange to us on such an occasion. Jacob is alone; his past rises up before him in condemnation; his justly angered brother is coming on apace to meet him. His soul is in agony about it, and we should expect that would be the subject and burden of his prayer. No such thing!

Not a word about Esau or his long-forgotten sin, nor even his own personal danger. No! No! To be blessed by God, to know Him and what He is, THAT was the battle of Jacob's soul from sunset until the dawn of day. And this is the struggle of all earnest life.

It was revealed by awe. Out of the darkness and mystery and terror He spoke to Jacob's soul. In that solitary hour, in the silent vague darkness, "the Awful One drew near."

Jacob had requested two things. He asked for a blessing and he prayed to know the name of God. And God gave him the blessing, but refused to tell his name. Why? Names have a power, a strange power of sometimes hiding God. If Jacob had got a word that word might have satisfied him, and yet the mystery would be as great as before.

In the education of a child the wise plan is to deal with him as God dealt with His pupil, the child-man Jacob. God's plan was not to give a name or words, but a truth. That night Jacob felt the Infinite, who is more truly felt when least named. Words would have reduced that to finite. For oh! to know about God, is one thing; to know the living God, is quite another. A long, long life will not exhaust the meaning of the name of God. Feel Him but once, and then more and more all else is but empty words.

The effect of this revelation was to change Jacob's character utterly. His name was changed because henceforth he was an altered man. There had been something cunning and crafty about him, which now forever disappeared. He became real at once when brought into contact with the living God. There is a certain truthfulness about us all. And no man is perfectly honest and true till he is brought face to face with God and His power. One of those dreadful moments which strip us bare and helpless must come before we are purified and made true. Henceforth we are new men. Lose the natural frailty, whatever it may be, see God, and you will lose it, and changed and purified, you will journey on.

I would press home on each the question, What is the name of your God? What do you adore in your heart of

hearts? In your secret thought, who and what do you desire? Probe yourself and tell the truth, for remember God sees you as you are! For life and death you must make your choice.

But one name is given, and that name alone is the name before which all must bow. Will you call upon Him and give Him your allegiance? Then, not in the agony and darkness, but in the sunshine of His presence life and its journey is guided, protected and blessed.

So pray your largest prayers. You cannot think a prayer so large that God in answering it will not make you wish you had made it larger.

Pray that whatever comes—trial, doubt, failure or success, hope or joy—it may all work together to make your soul fit, first, to receive, and then to shine forth with the light of God and crowned with His blessing.

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot concurs with The Times-Dispatch that the House should adopt the rule of the Senate and have its bills printed as soon as they are introduced, and not wait until after they have passed through committee. The House has its own reasons for following its rule, but if the Senate rule is satisfactory to that body, it should be equally satisfactory in the House, and it should certainly be very much more satisfactory to the general public. It is sometimes difficult for outsiders to understand from the brief newspaper reports the nature of a given bill, and whenever this bill is introduced, those interests which are affected by it have the right to know in advance the full purport thereof, and to have the opportunity of being heard in committee, if they so desire, before action is taken.

An Associated Press dispatch from Seattle says:

"Among those who are supposed to have perished when the Valencia went to pieces was J. B. Graham, a passenger, and with him went a bag containing \$1,500 in gold. Survivors of the wreck say that Graham frantically offered the bag of gold to any one who would place him on shore. But the others paid little heed to the pleadings of the man, and his gold lay on the broken deck, kicked under foot, no one bothering even to pick it up."

What a splendid text for a sermon today!

O, yes. There is a way for an executive officer to avoid mistakes. All that he has to do is to run in the beaten track, round and round, and draw his pay. In pursuing that course he will be perfectly safe and as worthless as possible. Strangely enough some citizens seem to like that sort of an office. Not we. We like an officer who does something, mistakes or no mistakes.

The Free Lance of Fredericksburg has just celebrated its twenty-first birthday anniversary and is now numbered among the full grown newspapers of the State. It is wise, honest and patriotic, a credit to itself, honest and patriotic, a credit to itself. May its anniversaries be as the sands on the seashore.

Still Morocco is not so hidebound as to be surprised at getting strapped from time to time. (N. B.—Readers not familiar with Morocco leather are begged not to miss the point.)

Poultny Bigelow has resigned his Boston University lectureship. No cry of lamentation has as yet been heard from the bereaved faculty.

The Town Topics Company could go far toward escaping the ban of public disapproval if it would consent to call Mr. Edward Bok to the editorial chair.

Mr. Fairbanks is still there; he will kindly not neglect to raise his right hand from time to time. People are so forgetful nowadays.

George Ade is going to be nominated for Congress. This gives a new praiseworthiness to his recent determination to quit slang.

One of the oddest reflections we know of is as to the seldomness with which Colonel Mann has been licked.

It is the peculiar embarrassment of the politician to have to rise from time to time and explain that he isn't dead.

Imitation is the sincerest flattery. Plagiarism is equally flattering, but less sincere.

The risk about throwing too steep a bluff lies in the fact that you may fall off it.

New York's Chinese quarter seems determined to cut itself into chop suey.

## A Self-Made Japanese.

Killing is more prized than writing. Consequently says Everybody's Magazine, Dr. Shingose is more famous for the explosive powder named after him than for that counterfeit-defying ink of his on Japanese bank notes. He is a good specimen of the self-made Japanese, inheriting nothing but poverty and health, born in the poorest circumstances, borrowing books, studying and starving, taking the highest honors at the Imperial University, and now, at less than 30, ranking among the great chemists and inventors of the world.

## Wood's Seeds.

### Alfalfa Seed

### INOCULATED

### Ready For Sowing.

Inoculation makes it possible to grow Alfalfa where it could not be grown before.

It supplies the bacteria necessary for the best growth and development of this valuable crop. Alfalfa once well established lasts for years, yielding large and continuous cuttings of the best and most nutritious hay. Price of seed quoted on request.

Wood's 1906 Seed Book tells all about Inoculated Seeds, both for the Garden and Farm. Mailed free. Write for it.

T. W. Wood & Sons, Seedsmen, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

We can also supply inoculated Garden Peas, Snap Beans, Clovers, Cow Peas, etc. Write for prices.

## Views of the Virginia Editors.

### The Proposed Fitz Lee Statue.

A statue ought to be built to Fitzhugh Lee, and doubtless will be built in time, but it should be paid for from the voluntary offerings of the people and not from the public treasury, certainly not yet awhile. It is a statue that can well afford to wait, if it is to be paid for with an appropriation. As long as there are needy and feeble veterans of the Civil War to care for it, does seem to us they have the first call, and that General Lee himself would have preferred that statues to him be deferred and the money used to make life easier for his old companions in arms.—Staunton Dispatch.

### The Poll Tax.

Several propositions have been introduced in the General Assembly to amend the Constitution by abolishing the payment of poll tax, which is a pre-requisite to voting. Among those introducing such a measure is Mr. Royall, of Tazewell, who is spoken of as the Republican leader of the small minority of the House. If he did not know it what has kept his party so insignificant in power has been their lowering of the standard of suffrage in Virginia; and now it seems they are trying to check any benefit that may arise to them by increased confidence in the wisdom and substantial character of the present electorate. To ensure clean politics in Virginia the electorate must measure up to the present high standard. Any attempt to lower it is an attempt to put it on a plane that invites tampering with election returns, and this being sustained by public sentiment. Now it is unequivocally condemned by public opinion throughout the State. Among those who are in favor of it, it is simply saying that those who will not pay taxes shall have a voice in levying them. Is it not based on sound principles of justice? Thomas Jefferson, a most liberal Democrat, who had confidence in the people, is of record as favoring a suffrage law that confined the voters to those who paid taxes.—Rockbridge County News.

### Negro Education.

The education of the negro seems to be giving the whole country some little trouble. State Senator Cam Patterson's bill to divide the school funds between the negroes and white in proportion to the taxes received from the races represents an extreme, while it appears that some one has proposed to take action looking towards the education of the negro by the Federal government. Neither proposition will appeal to the thinking population of the people of this State or country.—Emporia Messenger.

### For Ex-Convicts.

There is no greater work in which man can engage than that of extending a helping hand to the unfortunate and the society recently organized in Richmond that has for its object the aid of ex-prisoners, is most worthy of support and encouragement.

There are frequent instances of an unfortunate man, innately good, convicted of a crime, but who is not at heart a criminal. The offense may have been committed, but it may have been prompted by necessity to provide for loved ones or the heat of a sudden passion or avarice, but when convicted the world regards him as a criminal and classes him with the lowest. There are often qualities that would make of him a man where they encouraged and just such cases as this would this society help.—Roanoke Times.

### A Public Service.

Now that it is proposed to beautify the Capitol Square at Richmond, it is gratifying to report that the grounds seem to have been rid of the pestiferous wild onions that grew in great quantities there a couple of years ago. The Times-Register called attention at that time to the nuisance, and the publicity and criticism developed therefrom seems to have had the desired effect.

### Delinquent Taxes.

In conversation with one of the best informed men in the county on county affairs, the subject of collecting delinquent property taxes came under discussion. He suggested that the Legislature should pass a bill requiring the Board of Supervisors to advertise by handbills and in county newspapers all delinquent property and tax bills, and on a day named sell them by public auction at the front door of the courthouse on some court day, with the right to the purchaser to collect same just as the collector now does.

We want to give our hearty endorsement to this idea and trust that our able Senator and Representative will put this into practice; we understand their attention has been called to it.—Louisa Enterprise.

### The Press and the Pass.

Speaking of the decision of the Chesapeake and Ohio to abolish the pass system, the Staunton Spectator says: "This decision is purely a personal one with Mr. Stevens. He could have continued his former mode of dealing with the newspapers had he chosen. There has been no reason for this change in Virginia along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio other than the arbitrary action of Mr. Stevens. The day may come when the Chesapeake and Ohio will need the newspapers far more than they will need the Chesapeake and Ohio, and when Mr. Stevens himself may regret the imputation cast on the press by his course in this instance. The day may come when the head of any corporation is so invulnerable that a hole or two may not occasionally be punctured through its armor, especially when they have invited the carrying guns to take a shot at them. The press is like the Indian; it seldom forgets or forgives an injury. The President of the Chesapeake and Ohio has chosen to treat them as bootlers and grafters and thus attempted to injure their reputation."

### The Rich Man's Lot.

Our good friend, with a million dollars a year, cannot eat much more or better food, or drink more or better drinks, than we can. If he does, he will be sorry. He can have more places to live in, and enormously more luxuries, but more than one place at once, and too much apparatus is a bother. He can make himself more comfortable and live healthfully. So he can. He can have all the leisure he wants, can go where he likes better than us here. He can have the better of him in having the daily excitement and discipline of making a living. It is a great game being made of making a living. It is a game of chances and hazards, hopes, surprises, thrills, disappointments and satisfactions. Our million-a-year friend misses that. He may be more or less happy in the domesticated state as he is. We have rather better chances than he of raising our children well. We are as likely as he to have good friends worth having, and to find pleasure in them.—Atlantic Monthly.

## A Vigorous Rubbing With

## Dixie Nerve and Bone Liniment

will cure Sprains, Strains and all Pains, For Neuralgia and all Rheumatic Pains it has no superior. Don't suffer, but persist in rubbing hard and long with Dixie Nerve and Bone Liniment. Large bottles, 25 cents. Trial size, 15 cents.

## Owens & Minor Drug Co.

## Rhymes for To-Day

### The Head of the Perfish.

I've heard tell of many grifters,  
Who have worked some winning games,  
And no end of cunning crafters  
With a varied line of names;  
With a varied line of names;  
And although I truly love all  
Such slick ones as I can,  
He whom I admire above all  
Is old Col. Wm. Mann.  
Oh, Col. Mann!  
I wonder how you can  
So meanly put the pockets of New York's  
discreet elite!  
Say, Col. Mann,  
Since this topic is began,  
Have you ever seen one Yorker that you  
couldn't pick and eat?

He's the king of social tailors,  
Skilled to make a rep look well;  
He's the sultan of blackmalloers,  
And the buzzard of the swell;  
He's the sweetest old deceiver  
That has ever walked—or ran;  
Hence with pride I do commend  
To the lovely Col. Mann.  
But, Col. Mann,  
Would you put